

FOREIGN.

**The People About Mount Etna Flee-
ing for Their Lives.**

**The Anniversary of Sedan Celebrated
in Germany.**

The Carlists Repulsed from Puyecorda

with Great Loss.

SWITZ.

ST. GALLEN, Sept. 2.—The eruption of Mount Kila has shown no signs of abatement. The inhabitants are fleeing from the villages at the foot of the mountain. But it is thought no harm will be done. The destruction, when by the lava streams is remote from the cultivated parts of the mountain.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—All Germany is celebrating this great anniversary to-day the anniversary of the surrender of Sedan. Emperor William reviewed the troops in the morning, and in the evening he will give a banquet, at which the prince of Wales, Ambassadors, and other dignitaries will be present.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—Additional attacks have been made upon Puycober by the Carlists, who are repulsed with great loss.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—At a late *Morning Post* interview Senator Bazarra, Spanish Minister at Berlin, delivered his credentials to Emperor William.

Newly accredited Ministers of Spain at London, Brussels, and at The Hague will also present their credentials in a few days.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The civil guards over Bastille, who were arrested at St. Marguerite, on charge of conniving at its escape, have been released.

The sale of two Bonapartist Journals, all published in the provinces, has been prohibited by order of the Minister of the Interior.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The original programme arrived at Fontenay to-day. The party numbers 515, and includes Archbishop Manning, the Earl of Salisbury, and other members of the nobility.

The trial of Col. Villorette and other alleged accomplices in Bazaine's escape will begin on 14th of September.

—

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Government telegraph authorities have agreed to lease a wire to the new direct cable terminus, with the privilege of operating it by the Company's employee.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Marquis of Ripon has resigned the position of Grand Master of the Order of the Medjidie, and will be succeeded as tutor.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Steamship Wroning, which sailed to-day from Liverpool for New York, took out 400 Mormons, all of whom are from the British Isles.

BELGIUM.
BARRENA, Sept. 2.—An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Douai to-day. It is feared that many of the miners who were at work at the time may be saved.

MEXICO.
CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 22.—The Bishop of Oaxaca has issued an order excommunicating Catholics who contract civil marriages.

THE HINCINNATI EXPOSITION
Opening of the Fifth Annual Exhibition.—Magnificent Turnout of Citizens Soldiers—Splendid Display in Art Hall—General Exhibit Better Than

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 9, Sept. 3.—The fifth annual exposition of this city was opened to-day, with the stirring and more popular excitement than ever before. The idea of inviting the military companies of neighboring cities to take part in the parade was a happy one. The parade was marched through the streets from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. was an imposing spectacle, and was rewarded by an immense crowd. Many buildings were decked with flags and streamers. No national holiday has been observed for years in this city with the same amount of spirit and enthusiasm. The money for the expense of the military display to-day was raised by private subscriptions, and will not be a tax on the position fund. The following companies arrived yesterday and this morning, and marched in the parade: The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th,

78 men; Springfield Light Guards, 60
men; Watridge Zouaves, of Toledo, 59
men; Cincinnati Rifles, of Cleveland,
75 men; and the Cincinnati Mounted
Gendarmes, of Cincinnati, 50 men.
The following are the names of the
companies:
Cincinnati Light Guards, 45
men; 1st Co., Capt. J. H. Brown;
2d Co., Capt. Wm. A. Taylor; 3d Co.,
Capt. J. C. Smith; 4th Co., Capt.
J. M. Allen; 5th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen;
6th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 7th Co.,
Capt. J. C. Allen; 8th Co., Capt. J. C.
Allen; 9th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 10th
Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 11th Co., Capt.
J. C. Allen; 12th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen;
13th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 14th Co.,
Capt. J. C. Allen; 15th Co., Capt. J. C.
Allen; 16th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 17th
Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 18th Co., Capt.
J. C. Allen; 19th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen;
20th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 21st Co.,
Capt. J. C. Allen; 22nd Co., Capt. J. C.
Allen; 23rd Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 24th
Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 25th Co., Capt.
J. C. Allen; 26th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen;
27th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 28th Co.,
Capt. J. C. Allen; 29th Co., Capt. J. C.
Allen; 30th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 31st
Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 32nd Co., Capt.
J. C. Allen; 33rd Co., Capt. J. C. Allen;
34th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 35th Co.,
Capt. J. C. Allen; 36th Co., Capt. J. C.
Allen; 37th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 38th
Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 39th Co., Capt.
J. C. Allen; 40th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen;
41st Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 42nd Co.,
Capt. J. C. Allen; 43rd Co., Capt. J. C.
Allen; 44th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 45th
Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 46th Co., Capt.
J. C. Allen; 47th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen;
48th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 49th Co.,
Capt. J. C. Allen; 50th Co., Capt. J. C.
Allen; 51st Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 52nd
Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 53rd Co., Capt.
J. C. Allen; 54th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen;
55th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 56th Co.,
Capt. J. C. Allen; 57th Co., Capt. J. C.
Allen; 58th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 59th
Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 60th Co., Capt.
J. C. Allen; 61st Co., Capt. J. C. Allen;
62nd Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 63rd Co.,
Capt. J. C. Allen; 64th Co., Capt. J. C.
Allen; 65th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 66th
Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 67th Co., Capt.
J. C. Allen; 68th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen;
69th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 70th Co.,
Capt. J. C. Allen; 71st Co., Capt. J. C.
Allen; 72nd Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 73rd
Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 74th Co., Capt.
J. C. Allen; 75th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen;
76th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 77th Co.,
Capt. J. C. Allen; 78th Co., Capt. J. C.
Allen; 79th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 80th
Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 81st Co., Capt.
J. C. Allen; 82nd Co., Capt. J. C. Allen;
83rd Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 84th Co.,
Capt. J. C. Allen; 85th Co., Capt. J. C.
Allen; 86th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 87th
Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 88th Co., Capt.
J. C. Allen; 89th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen;
90th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 91st Co.,
Capt. J. C. Allen; 92nd Co., Capt. J. C.
Allen; 93rd Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 94th
Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 95th Co., Capt.
J. C. Allen; 96th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen;
97th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen; 98th Co.,
Capt. J. C. Allen; 99th Co., Capt. J. C.
Allen; 100th Co., Capt. J. C. Allen.

complete. Art Hall and Horticultural are the most advanced, and but few additions will be made to these. They are unquestionably an improvement on former years. Art Hall is considered a very attractive building, and the schools of painting are arranged separately, they are rich in treasures loaned from the private collections. Several very large and fine pictures are on display, and in large rooms form a wonderful collection. The display of plants in Horticultural is very extensive, and the walks are pleasant and winding paths. The industrial display will exceed that of any former year, and a large of the entries would fill several columns of the newspaper. The exhibition is an imagination-to-day is considered highly delicious, and a vast run of visitors to the Exhibition is anticipated.

ated police force have deserted, many of their horses with them. This is the first time since the revolution that the British Government will be obliged to return to Ft. Gary without expelling foreign traders from their entrenched positions on the Saskatchewan. The men who were taken prisoner are being released and almost all the cattle and horses have been sent generally.

Only Cabinet-meeting is announced for September 10. Ministers are returning to the city. It is rumored that there is to be a reconstruction. It is to be taken into the Cabinet. Harrington, President of the Council, is writing.

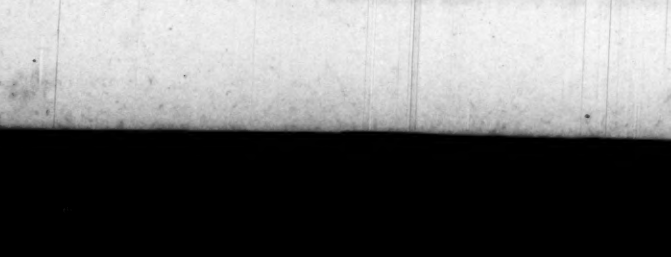
Governor-General is expected here on September 15.

Dispatch received here from London, from the British Colonial Secretary, says that the Governor will give a final decision as to the small do in the case between the Dominions of British Columbia, this week.

OCEAN STEADSHIP NEWS.

New York, Sept. 8.—Arrived—Steamships
and Hamilton, from Hamburg.
New York, Sept. 8.—Arrived—Steamships

for Bristol, England.

The image shows a dark, horizontal, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of fabric, with a lighter, mottled background above it. The dark strip has a grainy, slightly uneven texture. The background is a light, off-white or light gray color with some subtle variations in tone and texture, suggesting a paper or fabric surface. The overall composition is simple and abstract, focusing on the contrast between the dark and light areas.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint vertical lines and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. The right edge of the page is slightly irregular.



TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

By mail, in advance, \$12.00 per annum.
By mail, in advance, \$6.00 per annum.
By mail, in advance, \$3.00 per annum.
By mail, in advance, \$1.50 per annum.
By mail, in advance, \$0.75 per annum.
By mail, in advance, \$0.37 per annum.
By mail, in advance, \$0.19 per annum.
By mail, in advance, \$0.09 per annum.
By mail, in advance, \$0.04 per annum.
By mail, in advance, \$0.02 per annum.
By mail, in advance, \$0.01 per annum.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE-Grand Opera House.—*Les Huguenots.*
THEATRE-Grand Opera House.—*Les Huguenots.*
THEATRE-Grand Opera House.—*Les Huguenots.*

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAVERING LODGE No. 10.—*Meeting this Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the lodge, at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets.*
WAVERING LODGE No. 10.—*Meeting this Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the lodge, at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND
DR. MOCHENSKY, CORNER OF CLARK AND

clear, and 11 1/2% for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and firm, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were more active and firm, at 3 1/2% for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was less active and 3 1/2% lower, closing firm at 94c cash, and 95c seller October. Corn was active, and 10c higher, closing at 69 1/2% cash, and 69 1/2% seller October. Oats were active, and 1 1/2% higher, closing at 41 1/2% cash or seller October. Rye was quiet and firm at 76c. Barley was in good demand and firm, closing at 92 1/2% cash, and 93 1/2% seller September. Hogs were in fair demand and steady, selling at \$5.00 to \$5.05. Cattle were firm, with sales at \$1.85 to \$1.90. Sheep unchanged.

The Ohio Republican Convention yesterday adopted a platform on which honest men in that State can stand and oppose the Democratic robbers. The finance resolution denounces all forms of open or covert repudiation, and declares it to be the duty of the National Government to adopt such means as shall gradually but certainly restore our paper money to a specie standard without shock to the business interests of the country. The Convention also voted for a revenue tariff with incidental protection, which, of course, is a contradiction in terms.

We publish this morning the reply of Mr. Hunter, a member of the State Board of Equalization, to the argument of Mr. R. P. Derickson in respect to the taxation of capital stock. Mr. Hunter spoke to the amendment which proposes 65, instead of 40, per cent as the valuation on which stock shall be taxed in the future, but he diverged from this question to a more vital issue. He held that the Board is already obliged by law to make no discriminations in valuations as between individuals and corporations; and that the Board is compelled to tax stock as well as tangible property. He defined corporate property as being of three kinds: (1) Franchises; (2) tangible property; (3) capital stock, all of which are distinct and liable to taxation.

Mr. Hunter was silly enough to question the motives of Mr. Derickson in pleading for a reduced valuation; and closed with a personal attack which was as foreign to the nature of his inquiry as to the spirit of a scientific man. And the principles of taxation require such a spirit for their proper elucidation.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

This organization apparently means to do some thorough work. The committee reports submitted at its meeting on Tuesday evening show gratifying progress. The Finance Committee is meeting with a fairly satisfactory response to its appeal for funds. The Committee on Fire Affairs has decided upon the commendable course of submitting short reports, from time to time, specifying particular evils in our arrangements for preventing and extinguishing fires. Its first statement calls particular attention to the bad condition of things in the lumber district on the South Branch. Such a district, lying, as it does, directly in the path of the fierce gales that have fanned both of our great fires, and filled, as it is, with inflammable material which cannot, from the nature of the business, be protected by fire-proof covering, is a standing menace to the safety of the whole city. It is then of especial moment that all possible precautions should be taken. Yet the main protection against fire—the width of the streets which have been laid out through the district—has been nullified by the recklessness of the lumber-dealers in piling their stock upon the sidewalks and even on the roadway. This should not be permitted for an hour. The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association is to urge the Board of Public Works to exercise its statutory power and compel the lumber-dealers to confine their fire-traps to their own ground. A Sub-Committee on Fire Affairs is now investigating the possibility of utilizing the steam-power of the mills and manufactories along the river bank for pumping purposes in case of fire. This is a good idea. It would be possible in this way, at slight expense, to fire the river with stationary fire-engines, which would never have to stand idle for lack of water. The execution of the plan would require some thorough executive work, but it is for such work that the Citizens' Association exists. The Committee on Legislation is busy. It hopes to push the Pre-empting-Attorney into following up official rogues with a sharp stick, and driving the bunco men out of the city.

The Association is now permanently located at Room 20 Merchants' Building. It proposes to gather there all possible means of information, in the shape of books, papers, maps, reports, etc., which may be of use to its members in accomplishing the purposes for which they have banded together. The Association can rely upon the hearty support of THE TRIBUNE in all its honest efforts for reform. Its projects cannot reasonably expect intense popular interest in their plans from the start; but the more they do, the more support they will gain from the order-loving and law-abiding citizens of Chicago.

THE SHADOWS OF COMING EVENTS.
Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana by the grace of Durell and Grant, and Moore, Governor of South Carolina by the grace of corruption, fraud, and negro votes, are busy fixing things for the pending elections. Kellogg has the power under the infamous registration law of Louisiana, to control the whole registry of the State. He broke the force of the denunciation that followed his signature of this bill by publicly promising, in spoken and written words, that he would appoint only such Supervisors of Registration as should be "acceptable to all parties." This promise has now been ruthlessly violated. He has just announced the names of the seventeen Supervisors for New Orleans. Eleven of them are in the Federal or State service, and are, therefore, under the direct control of Kellogg and his ally Packard. The other six are of the same stripe. The whole management of registration is intrusted to these men. They can reject any voter they please, and can, after the lists are made up, strike off in secret session any number of names. The only method of appeal from their decisions is so cumbersome that it is practically null. Persons who avail themselves of it cannot, in any event, regain their right to vote before the fall election. As a matter of course, the only party that is satisfied with these nominations is the Kellogg-Packard wing of the Republicans. Pinchback is almost white with fear and rage. His chances of the Senate, dim enough before, have faded away with the appointment of these subordinates of his enemies. Kellogg's wretched faithfulness in this matter makes his promise not to sign the Election bill now in his hands a worthless thing. If he thinks his faction needs

it, he will undoubtedly make it a law. This bill actually denies rejected voters the privilege of appealing to the courts! It puts it within the power of the dominant party to return precisely the vote it wishes from every election precinct in the State.

Moore is trying a new sort of knavery. The political situation in South Carolina is so far settled that it is almost certain that Gen. Kershaw, Union-Conservative candidate for Governor, will be opposed by either Moore or Chamberlain. The two latter are now abusing each other, on the pot-and-kettle principle. They are both thoroughly bad. Moore, who has the complete control of registration and election in his hands, threatens to give the State to the Conservatives if he is not renominated by the Republican Convention. He has prepared two lists of Commissioners of Election. One consists mainly of personal tools. The other is made up of his personal tools. Neither has been formally promulgated, but the first has been published. The plot, as it is exposed in the Charleston *News* and the Columbia *Union and Herald* (both Republican papers), is this: If the Republican party has the Commissioners, it is sure to carry the day; if the Conservatives have them, their chance of victory is a good one. This fact explains Moore's position. If the Republican Convention throws him overboard and nominates Chamberlain, he will confirm the list already published, and will in other words ally the Conservatives. If, on the other hand, he is renominated, he will cancel the present list and appoint the set of his own hangers-on. As the Charleston *News* declares: "This seems to say to the Convention: 'As between Chamberlain and Moore, you will have to take the latter or submit to defeat.'"

In view of these facts, mathematicians fond of dealing with infinitesimal quantities may take pleasure in reckoning the chances of a fair vote in the fall elections of the Pelican and the Palmetto States.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRACY.
The Missouri Democrats have adopted a platform of currency inflation. A stranger or more contradictory political document has seldom seen the light in this country. The Missouri Democracy say first that they do not grant that the Government has the right to issue an irredeemable currency. Next we read that they favor the substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes!

Now the only honest thing for a party who believe that the issue of the greenback currency is illegal is to demand that it be withdrawn, and its place supplied by a legal currency. The Missouri Democrats look upon the issue of the greenbacks as illegal, and still call for more. The substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes means inflation. The moment greenbacks are substituted for National bank notes, the reserves of all the banks are set free. The bank reserve throughout the country aggregates \$70,000,000. The effect of the substitution, therefore, would be to inflate the currency to that extent. This is not the worst of it, however. The Missouri Democrats want more greenbacks yet, notwithstanding they look upon their issue as illegal. Thus, they would purchase all the bonds put up to secure the National Bank notes by the issue of further greenbacks! It is this way they would appear the interest they are now paying on the bonds. To retire these bonds it would be necessary to issue about \$400,000,000 of greenbacks, or about \$50,000,000 more of greenbacks than there are now National Bank notes. Thus the Missouri Democrats would give us an inflation of at least \$120,000,000 at the same time that they profess to look upon the issue of a single greenback as contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution!

PROF. TYNDALL'S RUBICON.

Prof. Tyndall, in his capacity as President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, has made a speech boldly avowing his belief in materialism. It cannot fail to precipitate a discussion which men of religion and men of science have alike carefully avoided. The conflict between the two has been sometimes bitter, but the English scientists have hitherto always stopped short of the goal at which they were supposed to really aim. Darwin has resolved the different manifestations of life, low and high, into an ascidian digging solidly to rock, but he has made no attempt to answer the question: "How came the ascidian to be?" Huxley, who has acted, as Tyndall says, as a commentator upon Darwin, has nowhere openly declared himself to be a materialist. Nay, he has recoiled, in a celebrated passage, from the terrible vision the scientist conjures up under the name of Matter. Herbert Spencer, pushing his doctrine of comparative knowledge to the uttermost, has found in our consciousness, as did Coleridge before him, the proof of a God. But now Tyndall strips off the disguise from his flinty creed. In a carefully-prepared speech before the most famous body of scientists in the world, he has crossed the Rubicon and has defied theology to force him to retreat his steps. The collision could not be much longer delayed. Now that it has come, we may hope that the combatants will bear themselves manfully, and that the blows of their arguments may strike out some sparks of truth. The right has nothing to fear, and we do not hesitate to say that we believe Mr. Tyndall is wrong—altogether wrong. And yet, if religion has weakened itself by trying to cover too much ground, it will be stronger when forced within narrower limits. If science has been making preposterous claims, it, too, though crippled, will be the gainer. Its concentration on the legitimate subjects of its research will insure greater progress.

We publish this morning some extracts from Prof. Tyndall's speech. He claims that molecular force has been proven to be structural. The question then remains, is it creative? When the philosopher, tracing backward the line of life, finds it constantly drawing nearer to a purely physical condition, when he finds its lowest manifestation "a type distinguishable from a fragment of albumen only by its finely granular character," is he—if he be a Tyndall—discovers "in that matter which we, in our ignorance and notwithstanding our professed reverence for its Creator, have hitherto covered with opprobrium the promise and potency of every form and quality of life." The materialism here indicated is not of the roughest kind. The nature of the Power that ranked Matter with these qualities is still uncertain. "In fact," says Tyndall, "the whole process of evolution is the manifestation of a Power wholly inscrutable to the intellect of man." Religion, however, he says, leaves this question of creation alone. It is wholly the province of science. Religion rightly concerns the emotions, nothing else. It must be recognized there, as fully as science is everywhere else. "Here, however," the speaker says, "I must quit a theme too great for me to handle, but which

will be handled by the loftiest minds ages after you and I, like streaks of morning cloud, shall have melted into the infinite azure of the past."

A FRIENDLY CRIME.
In Mr. Daly's play, "Under the Galleys," the leading situation is the friendliness of two of the villains, who tie their victim across a railroad track and leave him there to be killed by an approaching train, from which position he is rescued by a friendly hand in time to save his life. At the time of the first production of this play, this particular situation was looked upon as highly sensational, because it was not likely ever to occur in actual life. The exact situation, however, has occurred in actual life, with the deplorable exception that there was no friendly hand to rescue the victim from his fate.

A few nights since, near Jeffersonville, Ind., August Gardner, a young Frenchman, while walking along the railroad track in the direction of Louisville, in search of employment, was accosted by three ruffians who demanded his money. He appealed to their sense of generosity by telling them he was a poor man in search of work. The appeal was in vain, however, the ruffians not only being destitute of generosity, but, as the sequel shows, of all human feeling also. After taking his small supply of money, they threw him down upon the track and bound him to it, notwithstanding his piteous pleading for mercy, and his appeals to them not to kill him, for he did not know them, had never done any harm, and would never say anything about the robbery. All in vain! They turned a cold ear to his entreaties, bound him to the rails, and left him to his fate. The poor wretch struggled to free himself with superhuman strength, for he knew that a train would soon pass that way, and in the darkness of the night he would be unseen by the engineer. The horror he must have suffered, his agony as he heard the train in the far distance every instant coming nearer to him, no pen could describe. His screams for help aroused no one. He was alone with his fate, but he struggled on bravely to release himself. He could not unfasten the ropes, but he succeeded in so loosening them as to be able to swing his arms and body off the track. A few minutes more and he might perhaps have released his legs also. This faint hope, however, was never realized. Before he could accomplish it, the remorseless scream of the engine was heard. He closed his eyes, and in another instant the heavy train had severed his leg and hurled him off at the side of the track. He crawled away and lay bleeding and nearly senseless all night long in the darkness and the rain. The next day he died.

The annals of crime do not furnish a more appalling or atrocious one than this, or one more utterly destitute of mercy and humanity. In all the torture-chambers of the world there has never been a rack more fearful. It recalls the "Living Death," "The Fall of the House of Usher," and the horrible stories of the Inquisition, which Poe so graphically depicted. It presents a picture of demonic cruelty which can only find its equal in some of the medieval prints of hell depicting the tortures of the damned. If there had been a motive of revenge or any exciting cause whatever, it may have lessened the horrors of the scene. But there was no motive except to cover up the evidence of robbery—the robbery of a poor laborer seeking employment who had begged the ruffians to spare his life and promised never to divulge the robbery. As no crime can be imagined more cruel than this, so no punishment can be conceived adequate to compensate for it, except a punishment in kind. If the perpetrators are ever caught, they could not object to the righteousness of the retribution to use them to the same rail and leave them to the same fate. As the victim is dead, however, it will be difficult to convict any one; and, even should the crime be proven and the perpetrators brought to the gallows, there will not be wanting plenty of maudlin philanthropists to white over their punishment.

A DARE AFFAIR.

Arlington, Va., has a Beecher case in black. The case has a person in it, several erring wives of parishioners, but no mutual friend, no invoices of letters and documents, no hanging on ragged edges, no hypocritical, the colored race has been credited with strong imitative powers, but in this case Herod has been led to a rock, but he has made no attempt to answer the question: "How came the ascidian to be?" Huxley, who has acted, as Tyndall says, as a commentator upon Darwin, has nowhere openly declared himself to be a materialist. Nay, he has recoiled, in a celebrated passage, from the terrible vision the scientist conjures up under the name of Matter. Herbert Spencer, pushing his doctrine of comparative knowledge to the uttermost, has found in our consciousness, as did Coleridge before him, the proof of a God. But now Tyndall strips off the disguise from his flinty creed. In a carefully-prepared speech before the most famous body of scientists in the world, he has crossed the Rubicon and has defied theology to force him to retreat his steps. The collision could not be much longer delayed. Now that it has come, we may hope that the combatants will bear themselves manfully, and that the blows of their arguments may strike out some sparks of truth. The right has nothing to fear, and we do not hesitate to say that we believe Mr. Tyndall is wrong—altogether wrong. And yet, if religion has weakened itself by trying to cover too much ground, it will be stronger when forced within narrower limits. If science has been making preposterous claims, it, too, though crippled, will be the gainer. Its concentration on the legitimate subjects of its research will insure greater progress.

The Association is now permanently located at Room 20 Merchants' Building. It proposes to gather there all possible means of information, in the shape of books, papers, maps, reports, etc., which may be of use to its members in accomplishing the purposes for which they have banded together. The Association can rely upon the hearty support of THE TRIBUNE in all its honest efforts for reform. Its projects cannot reasonably expect intense popular interest in their plans from the start; but the more they do, the more support they will gain from the order-loving and law-abiding citizens of Chicago.

THE SHADOWS OF COMING EVENTS.

Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana by the grace of Durell and Grant, and Moore, Governor of South Carolina by the grace of corruption, fraud, and negro votes, are busy fixing things for the pending elections. Kellogg has the power under the infamous registration law of Louisiana, to control the whole registry of the State. He broke the force of the denunciation that followed his signature of this bill by publicly promising, in spoken and written words, that he would appoint only such Supervisors of Registration as should be "acceptable to all parties." This promise has now been ruthlessly violated. He has just announced the names of the seventeen Supervisors for New Orleans. Eleven of them are in the Federal or State service, and are, therefore, under the direct control of Kellogg and his ally Packard. The other six are of the same stripe. The whole management of registration is intrusted to these men. They can reject any voter they please, and can, after the lists are made up, strike off in secret session any number of names. The only method of appeal from their decisions is so cumbersome that it is practically null. Persons who avail themselves of it cannot, in any event, regain their right to vote before the fall election. As a matter of course, the only party that is satisfied with these nominations is the Kellogg-Packard wing of the Republicans. Pinchback is almost white with fear and rage. His chances of the Senate, dim enough before, have faded away with the appointment of these subordinates of his enemies. Kellogg's wretched faithfulness in this matter makes his promise not to sign the Election bill now in his hands a worthless thing. If he thinks his faction needs

it, he will undoubtedly make it a law. This bill actually denies rejected voters the privilege of appealing to the courts! It puts it within the power of the dominant party to return precisely the vote it wishes from every election precinct in the State.

Moore is trying a new sort of knavery. The political situation in South Carolina is so far settled that it is almost certain that Gen. Kershaw, Union-Conservative candidate for Governor, will be opposed by either Moore or Chamberlain. The two latter are now abusing each other, on the pot-and-kettle principle. They are both thoroughly bad. Moore, who has the complete control of registration and election in his hands, threatens to give the State to the Conservatives if he is not renominated by the Republican Convention. He has prepared two lists of Commissioners of Election. One consists mainly of personal tools. The other is made up of his personal tools. Neither has been formally promulgated, but the first has been published. The plot, as it is exposed in the Charleston *News* and the Columbia *Union and Herald* (both Republican papers), is this: If the Republican party has the Commissioners, it is sure to carry the day; if the Conservatives have them, their chance of victory is a good one. This fact explains Moore's position. If the Republican Convention throws him overboard and nominates Chamberlain, he will confirm the list already published, and will in other words ally the Conservatives. If, on the other hand, he is renominated, he will cancel the present list and appoint the set of his own hangers-on. As the Charleston *News* declares: "This seems to say to the Convention: 'As between Chamberlain and Moore, you will have to take the latter or submit to defeat.'"

In view of these facts, mathematicians fond of dealing with infinitesimal quantities may take pleasure in reckoning the chances of a fair vote in the fall elections of the Pelican and the Palmetto States.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRACY.
The Missouri Democrats have adopted a platform of currency inflation. A stranger or more contradictory political document has seldom seen the light in this country. The Missouri Democracy say first that they do not grant that the Government has the right to issue an irredeemable currency. Next we read that they favor the substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes!

Now the only honest thing for a party who believe that the issue of the greenback currency is illegal is to demand that it be withdrawn, and its place supplied by a legal currency. The Missouri Democrats look upon the issue of the greenbacks as illegal, and still call for more. The substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes means inflation. The moment greenbacks are substituted for National bank notes, the reserves of all the banks are set free. The bank reserve throughout the country aggregates \$70,000,000. The effect of the substitution, therefore, would be to inflate the currency to that extent. This is not the worst of it, however. The Missouri Democrats want more greenbacks yet, notwithstanding they look upon their issue as illegal. Thus, they would purchase all the bonds put up to secure the National Bank notes by the issue of further greenbacks! It is this way they would appear the interest they are now paying on the bonds. To retire these bonds it would be necessary to issue about \$400,000,000 of greenbacks, or about \$50,000,000 more of greenbacks than there are now National Bank notes. Thus the Missouri Democrats would give us an inflation of at least \$120,000,000 at the same time that they profess to look upon the issue of a single greenback as contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution!

PROF. TYNDALL'S RUBICON.
Prof. Tyndall, in his capacity as President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, has made a speech boldly avowing his belief in materialism. It cannot fail to precipitate a discussion which men of religion and men of science have alike carefully avoided. The conflict between the two has been sometimes bitter, but the English scientists have hitherto always stopped short of the goal at which they were supposed to really aim. Darwin has resolved the different manifestations of life, low and high, into an ascidian digging solidly to rock, but he has made no attempt to answer the question: "How came the ascidian to be?" Huxley, who has acted, as Tyndall says, as a commentator upon Darwin, has nowhere openly declared himself to be a materialist. Nay, he has recoiled, in a celebrated passage, from the terrible vision the scientist conjures up under the name of Matter. Herbert Spencer, pushing his doctrine of comparative knowledge to the uttermost, has found in our consciousness, as did Coleridge before him, the proof of a God. But now Tyndall strips off the disguise from his flinty creed. In a carefully-prepared speech before the most famous body of scientists in the world, he has crossed the Rubicon and has defied theology to force him to retreat his steps. The collision could not be much longer delayed. Now that it has come, we may hope that the combatants will bear themselves manfully, and that the blows of their arguments may strike out some sparks of truth. The right has nothing to fear, and we do not hesitate to say that we believe Mr. Tyndall is wrong—altogether wrong. And yet, if religion has weakened itself by trying to cover too much ground, it will be stronger when forced within narrower limits. If science has been making preposterous claims, it, too, though crippled, will be the gainer. Its concentration on the legitimate subjects of its research will insure greater progress.

We publish this morning some extracts from Prof. Tyndall's speech. He claims that molecular force has been proven to be structural. The question then remains, is it creative? When the philosopher, tracing backward the line of life, finds it constantly drawing nearer to a purely physical condition, when he finds its lowest manifestation "a type distinguishable from a fragment of albumen only by its finely granular character," is he—if he be a Tyndall—discovers "in that matter which we, in our ignorance and notwithstanding our professed reverence for its Creator, have hitherto covered with opprobrium the promise and potency of every form and quality of life." The materialism here indicated is not of the roughest kind. The nature of the Power that ranked Matter with these qualities is still uncertain. "In fact," says Tyndall, "the whole process of evolution is the manifestation of a Power wholly inscrutable to the intellect of man." Religion, however, he says, leaves this question of creation alone. It is wholly the province of science. Religion rightly concerns the emotions, nothing else. It must be recognized there, as fully as science is everywhere else. "Here, however," the speaker says, "I must quit a theme too great for me to handle, but which

will be handled by the loftiest minds ages after you and I, like streaks of morning cloud, shall have melted into the infinite azure of the past."

under consideration, and finally decided that the Deacons had sufficiently cleansed the church, and that, upon the grounds of Christianity, it was their duty to forgive him. Thus the dark scandal ended satisfactorily all round, and person and flock returned to their former relations with each other, the former promising to do better in future, and the latter to have confidence in him so long as he carried out his promises. All this is very unique, perhaps very ridiculous and absurd; but we submit that, although this parson had committed very grave offenses, and his flock is composed of ignorant negroes, the action of both one and the other is dignified, consistent, and praiseworthy, as compared with the rowdy conduct of the fashionable, intelligent, and powerful church of Brooklyn last Friday evening.

The Cincinnati Commercial has been hunting up frauds in the life-insurance business, and in the course of its investigations has unearthed a conspiracy for defrauding insurance companies widely extended and carefully organized. It is composed mainly of confidentials of agents of companies and their tools. The method employed is to procure a policy in the name of a third party who is kept in ignorance of the fact, and collect the insurance at his death. Being in the ring, the agents have no trouble in obtaining certificates of death satisfactory to themselves, and they are known of course to the companies and their tools. The method employed is to procure a policy in the name of a third party who is kept in ignorance of the fact, and collect the insurance at his death. Being in the ring, the agents have no trouble in obtaining certificates of death satisfactory to themselves, and they are known of course to the companies and their tools. The method employed is to procure a policy in the name of a third party who is kept in ignorance of the fact, and collect the insurance at his death. Being in the ring, the agents have no trouble in obtaining certificates of death satisfactory to themselves, and they are known of course to the companies and their tools.

MR. DERICKSON'S CHARGE OF DOUBLE-TAXATION GROUNDSLESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 2.—The State Board of Equalization met at 9 a. m. pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Warner offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the assessment of railroad property for the year 1873, this Board does, as part of the capital stock of the railroad companies, the improvement of said property, and the collection of said taxes, be referred to the committee on the part of the Board reached in such capital stock assessment and tax.

Mr. Warner said that the Board of Equalization had no right to interfere with the assessment of railroad property for the year 1873, as part of the capital stock of the railroad companies, the improvement of said property, and the collection of said taxes, be referred to the committee on the part of the Board reached in such capital stock assessment and tax.

Mr. Warner said that the Board of Equalization had no right to interfere with the assessment of railroad property for the year 1873, as part of the capital stock of the railroad companies, the improvement of said property, and the collection of said taxes, be referred to the committee on the part of the Board reached in such capital stock assessment and tax.

Mr. Warner said that the Board of Equalization had no right to interfere with the assessment of railroad property for the year 1873, as part of the capital stock of the railroad companies, the improvement of said property, and the collection of said taxes, be referred to the committee on the part of the Board reached in such capital stock assessment and tax.

Mr. Warner said that the Board of Equalization had no right to interfere with the assessment of railroad property for the year 1873, as part of the capital stock of the railroad companies, the improvement of said property, and the collection of said taxes, be referred to the committee on the part of the Board reached in such capital stock assessment and tax.

Mr. Warner said that the Board of Equalization had no right to interfere with the assessment of railroad property for the year 1873, as part of the capital stock of the railroad companies, the improvement of said property, and the collection of said taxes, be referred to the committee on the part of the Board reached in such capital stock assessment and tax.

